

Thank you for your Kemper Cabinetry purchase!

.....before you begin.....

GATHER YOUR SUPPLIES

- #10 2 1/2" phillips pan head screws supplied with cabinets (use in both wall and base cabinets)
- #8 2 1/2" phillips flat head screws (recommended but not supplied)
- patching plaster & putty knife
- shims
- fine grade sand paper
- touch-up kit (markers, wax stick, and putty) be sure to include a touch-up kit with your cabinet order.

GATHER YOUR TOOLS

- steel tape measure (20')
- scribing tool & pencil
- carpenter's 36" level
- chalk line or string
- variable speed drill (minimum 9.6v)
- 3/32", 1/8", 7/32" drill bits & screwdriver attachments
- stud finder
- 3" - 6" bar clamps or "c" clamps
- carpenter's square
- small carpenter's saw or circular saw
- claw hammer
- step ladder
- extension cord

COLLECT ALL MATERIALS

- cabinets
- flooring (if needed)
- lighting (if needed)
- plumbing materials
- electrical materials
- countertop
- paint & dry wall supplies
- optional: miter saw (80 tooth blade)
- optional: air compressor & brad nailing gun (1/2", 3/4", 1-1/4", & 1-1/2" brad nails)

THIS GUIDE WILL HELP YOU INSTALL
YOUR KITCHEN CABINETS.
PLEASE READ THE GUIDE IN ITS
ENTIRETY BEFORE GETTING STARTED.



step one: getting started

CHECK ALL CABINETS FIRST

INSPECT EACH CABINET CAREFULLY.

- All cabinets are subjected to numerous quality inspections and are carefully packaged before leaving the factory.
- Unfortunately, damage may occasionally occur in handling between the factory and final destination.
- If damage is discovered, place the cabinet back in the box and notify your place of purchase.

INSPECT YOUR MASTER MATERIAL LIST

- Make sure you have all the cabinets and parts you have ordered.

PLACE CABINETS IN ORDER

- Arrange the cabinets into the order in which you will be installing them so that you can quickly find the right cabinet when you need it, preferably in a room other than the kitchen. *See Note 1.*

REMOVE OLD KITCHEN

- Start by first removing the appliances. Next remove the counter tops, the base cabinets, and finally the wall cabinets.
See Note 2.

MAP OUT UTILITIES

- Most states require that if a wall is opened up, all electrical and plumbing must be brought up to current code. Have a professional check that all codes are met.
- Run any new electrical wiring, such as under or over cabinet lighting.
- If you are re-routing water or gas pipes or making changes to electrical outlets, hire a qualified specialist to do a safe and professional job.
- On older homes, with plaster walls, it is highly recommended to remove plaster, reinsulate, vapor barrier and sheet rock anew.

REPAIR WALL & FLOOR SURFACES

- With the room empty, now is the time to prime walls, put on a first coat of paint, and/or install new flooring. Keep in mind, new flooring is easier to install now, but be sure to protect the surface until the kitchen is finished. The second coat of paint and any wallpapering should be completed after cabinets are installed



IMPORTANT NOTES:

1. You should remove the doors and drawer boxes from the cabinets before installation by unscrewing the hinge from the cabinet frame. Also, you should remove drawers and shelving from cabinets to make handling easier and to prevent damage from occurring. Be sure to note all doors and drawers to original cabinet, so that each can be quickly and easily re-installed.

2. Shut off water to the sink and dishwasher. Turn off gas or electricity to the range, cooktop, dishwasher, oven, and other appliances if appropriate. We suggest having a professional take care of this.

STEP THREE

..... step three: hang the wall cabinets

In most kitchens, it is best to begin the installation with the wall cabinets. This way there won't be any base cabinets to work around and you can more easily use a step-ladder.

START IN THE CORNER

- Remove all doors from wall cabinets.
- Starting in the corner, measure the wall from the corner out to the center of the first stud mark.
- Transfer this measurement to the back of the cabinet and mark a vertical line on the cabinet.
- Drill from the back of the wall cabinet on the line with a 1/8" or smaller bit, three holes on 30" high wall cabinets, four holes on 36" and 42" high wall cabinets (the holes should be positioned 13/4" down from the top and up from the bottom with additional holes equally spaced between and no closer than 2" to any vertical edge). Hand start #10 x 2 1/2" phillips pan head installation screws from inside.
- Place the cabinet on the 54" reference line and level in all directions. (1/8" error here will put you 1/2" off 8' down your wall, double check squareness of starting cabinet.)
- Tighten screws until they are nearly tight. Do not torque this cabinet, so that you may adjust it slightly to attach the next cabinet.

See Note 4.

INSTALL ADJACENT CABINETS

- Place the next cabinet on the wall at the reference line.
- Align the bottom and side rails with the other cabinets and attach to the wall. Leave screws loose.
- Use clamps to clamp the face frames of the two cabinets together.
- Pre-drill and attach to as described earlier. Use shims on back if needed.
- When attaching adjacent cabinets, pre-drill face frames. First, drill face frame with a 9/64" bit to the depth of the first frame and then use a 1/8" bit in same hole to pre-drill the second face frame. This will permit #8 x 2 1/2" screw, when tightened, to slip on first face frame and grasp second face frame thus permitting face frames to come together tightly.
- Using a #8 x 2 1/2" screw is recommended.
 - 30" high cabinets use two screws.
 - 36" and 42" high cabinets use three screws.
- Check cabinet with a level on the front, sides and bottom.
- Make sure the back is fully supported with shims and does not bow into any imperfections in the wall.
- Screw in wall screws the rest of the way.
 - Proper tightness and cabinet stability is achieved by drawing the screw down, until it just touches the back of the cabinet.
 - If there is a gap to the wall, it should be filled with a shim.

See Note 5.



IMPORTANT NOTES:

4. Never use sheet rock screws. Only use #10 x 2 1/2" (supplied) through cabinets into walls and recommended #8 x 2 1/2" phillips flat head screws when joining cabinets. Use wood screws.

A 2x2 or 3/4" inside corner moulding may be positioned and attached at the 54" line to help support cabinets during installation.

5. Drill not only into wall but through attaching face frame to insure cabinets are secure. When adjacent cabinet is attached to previous cabinet, be sure to fully tighten the previous wall cabinet wall screws.

Install only one cabinet at a time, always making sure it is level and plumb (square).

STEP FOUR

step four: install base & tall cabinets

See Note 6.

START IN THE CORNER

- Start installing base cabinets in the corner.
- Mount the corner cabinet to the wall using the marked horizontal line set at 34 1/2" up from finished floor. It may need to be shimmed to align with the level line. Check that the cabinet is level and plumb before installing to the studs in the wall.
- If corner is a barrel lazy susan (Figure 1) a 1" x 2" wood strip must be placed at 34 1/2" line to support countertop.
- Be sure that starting corner cabinet is square to both walls to insure a true 90° corner and a straight line for remaining cabinets.

ATTACH BASE CABINETS (FIGURE 2)

- Using clamps, align and join the cabinets at the base frames.
- Attach face frames the same way as wall cabinets, pre-drilling twice and using three - #8 x 2 1/2" pan head screws.
- Shim to fill uneven areas:
 - Between wall and back of cabinet
 - Between floor and bottom of base (Figure 3)
- Using a 48" or 60" level placed horizontally against the front/top face frame will tell you if cabinets are straight and where shims must be used. This will also keep your cabinets in a straight line.
- Failure to do this can result in damage to the cabinet if tightened to wall without shims to keep cabinet face frames straight and level.
- Attach the base cabinets to the wall the same way as the wall cabinets.
- When face frames of both cabinets are attached together and straight, then attach to wall.
- Check cabinet to see if it is level and plumb.



IMPORTANT NOTE:

6. Before installing any of these cabinets, be sure to measure, mark and cut openings for plumbing, power sources and other utilities.

.....step five: finishing touches

Now that the cabinet frames are in place, it's time to add shelving, lighting, drawers, and other accessories. All cabinet frames have pre-drilled holes for quick and easy installation of shelving, drawers and other interior accessories. This also makes it simple to make adjustments or add accessories later on.

INSTALL DOORS, DRAWERS, AND SHELVES

- Re-attach doors to their cabinets.
- Re-insert drawer boxes.
- Insert shelf clips at the desired height and place shelves.
- Install toe kick and scribe to cover seams.

ALIGN DOORS AND DRAWERS (FIGURE 1 AND 2)

- First, make a final check on squareness by using a level on all horizontal and vertical cabinet surfaces. If any cabinet is out of square, now is the time to correct it. Loosen from the wall and use shims to properly square the cabinet.
- Reinstall doors and drawers and get in perfect position to accept hardware.
- If doors do not line up vertically (up and down) or where they meet (in the middle), adjust hinges.

ADJUST HINGES

Six-way adjustable hinges (Figure 3)

- for depth adjustments: loosen screw 1 on mounting plate, adjust door depth and tighten screw.
- for height adjustments: loosen screw 2 on mounting plate, adjust door up or down and tighten screw.
- for side adjustments: loosen screw 3 attaching hinge to the frame plate; tighten when the proper positions achieved.

Oven cabinet hinges (Figure 4)

- for side adjustments: loosen screw 1 on hinge, adjust the door left or right and tighten screw.
- for height adjustments: loosen screws 2 on door, adjust door up or down and tighten screws.

Easy reach hinges (Figure 5)

- for side adjustments: locate the concealed phillips head screw 2. Turn to desired adjustment.
- for height adjustments: loosen screws 1 on hinge plate, adjust door up and down and tighten screws.
- for forward and backward movement: adjust phillips head screw 3 at the end of hinge arm.

Bi-fold easy reach hinges (Figure 6)

- for adjusting the gap between door: loosen screw 2 on the shortest arm of the bi-fold hinge; tighten after adjustment.
- for height adjustments: loosen screw 2 on hinge plate, adjust door up or down and tighten screw.
- for forward and backward movement: adjust inner screw 3 on the longer arm of the hinge.

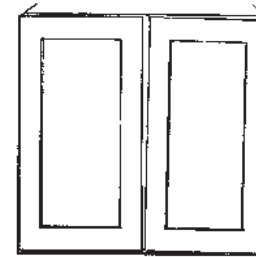


Figure 1

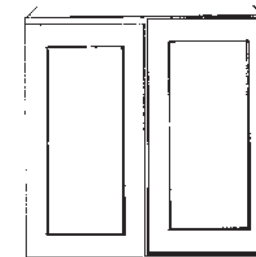


Figure 2

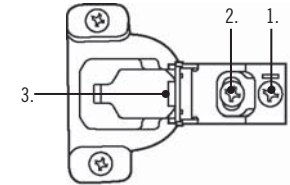


Figure 3

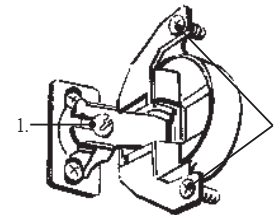


Figure 4

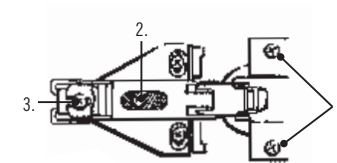


Figure 5

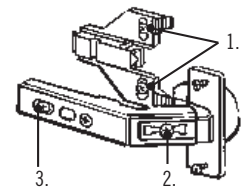


Figure 6

.....step five: finishing touches

ADJUST DRAWER ALIGNMENT (FIGURE 1)

If drawer does not close evenly, manually adjust drawer guide socket. To correct drawer guide alignment, adjust the drawer guide member attached from the front edge of the cabinet to the back, by manually realigning the back socket. Once realigned, be sure to check that the drawer guide rollers stay in their track and operate smoothly.

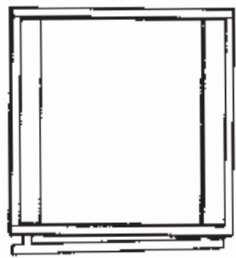


Figure 1

INSTALL HARDWARE

When installing handles and pulls remember that hardwood doors are susceptible to splintering when drilled.

- Drill from the front of the door through to the back of the door into a tightly clamped piece of wood block using a 3/16" drill bit.
- A touch up marker can conceal small installation problems.
- For bi-fold corner cabinet doors, countersink the head of the hardware screw to avoid scratching cabinet face frame.

INSTALL MOULDING AND TRIM

- Moulding cuts should be made through the face of the moulding towards its back.
- Prior to attaching the miter cuts together, paint the miter with touch-up markers.
- Attach the miter together using "miter pro".
- Finally, shoot brad nail through the moulding to the face frame of the cabinet box.

**TOUCH UP ENTIRE JOB
AND ENJOY YOUR NEW KITCHEN.**

